

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

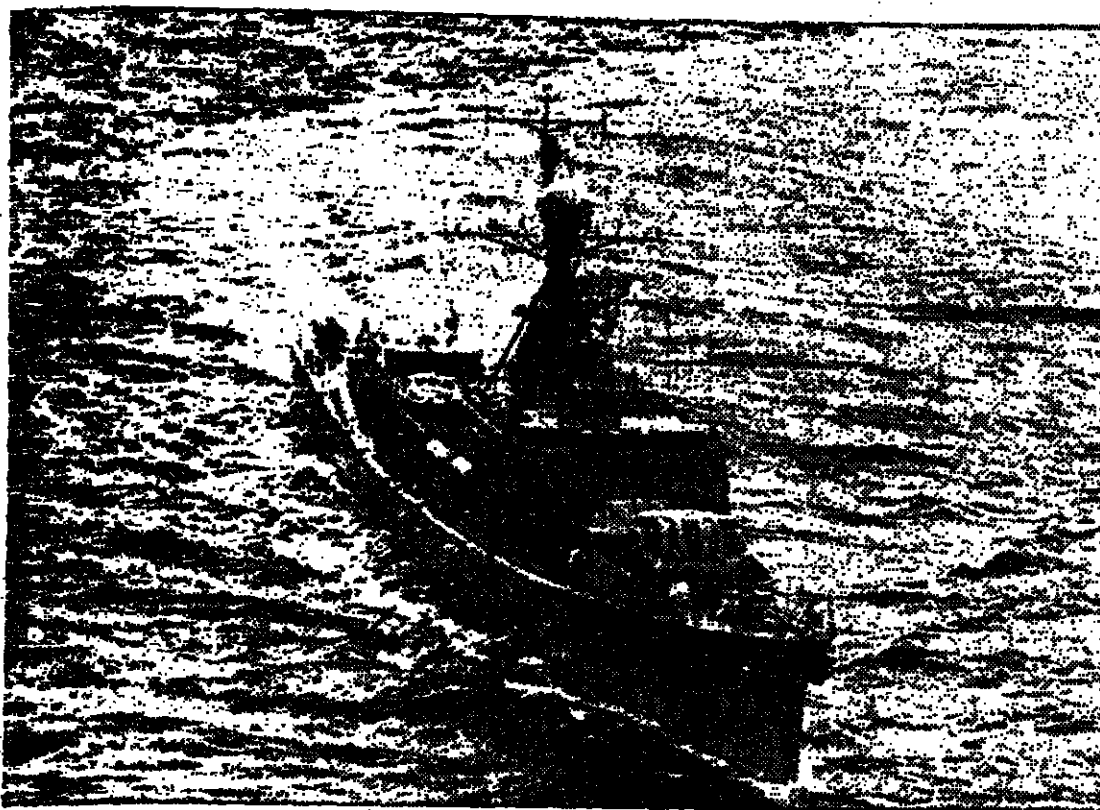
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-52 (3-6). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 100 P.
Denmark 10 S. Morocco 130 P.
Eire (Inc. Rep.) 11 P. Netherlands 100 P.
Finland 10 S. Norway 225 S.K.R.
France 10 S. Portugal 80 P.
Germany 10 S. Spain 18 P.
Great Britain 10 S. Sweden 125 S.K.R.
Greece 10 S. Switzerland 120 S.K.R.
India 25 S. Turkey 100 P.
Iran 25 S. U.S. Military 80 P.
Israel 10 S. Yugoslavia 4 D.

No. 27,952

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1972

Established 1887



SUB SEARCH—The Royal Norwegian Navy frigate KNM Oslo during a search for a foreign submarine which was reported in the Sognefjord in Norway some 14 days ago.

Norway Silent on Ship's Nationality Submarine Escapes From Fjord

OSLO, Nov. 26 (UPI)—A foreign submarine, tracked by the Norwegian Navy for more than two weeks after having slipped into the Sognefjord in western Norway, has escaped to international waters, the Defense Command announced today.

Scores of naval vessels and helicopters had participated in a search at the fjord to try to identify the submarine.

Military authorities had been unwilling for some time to officially describe the object detected as a submarine. But yesterday they said that the navy had established "contacts indicating that at the time in question [Friday] there was a submarine operating in the outer reaches of the fjord."

A communiqué issued tonight said:

"The total mass of information collected by the Norwegian army of forces during the two-week operation in the Sognefjord confirms that a foreign submarine has been operating in the area."

"The contacts established by search vessels and planes indicate that the submarine has left Norwegian territorial waters. Its nationality was not established."

Military observers here said the communiqué seemed to confirm earlier speculation that the submarine would be allowed to escape in order to avoid a major incident that could damage current efforts for reducing international tensions.

"The entire operation will be thoroughly analyzed, especially with a view to evaluating current procedure in such cases," the communiqué said.

The official statement was issued after extensive talks between government and defense officials.

At the height of search activity yesterday, four destroyers and several gunboats were in the fjord.

Military officials confirmed Friday that Norwegian submarines also had arrived at the fjord.

The communiqué said that the search operation had been extremely difficult because of the shape of the fjord and its many branches. The maximum depth of the fjord is 1,300 meters.

"Concern for human life is an important factor in peacetime. Our primary intention was to bring the submarine to the surface, not to destroy it," the command said.

Defense Minister Johan Kjelpe

said in a radio interview tonight, "We do not wish to engage in speculation as to the nationality of the vessel."

Yesterday, NATO's permanent North Atlantic Fleet arrived at Bergen, about 60 miles south of the search area, for "an official visit," according to defense officials, who added that the visit was planned "well before" the submarine chase began.

The NATO fleet, consisting of six attack vessels plus several support ships carrying almost 2,000 sailors, returned from submarine hunt-training in the North Sea.

Radio Report Studied
LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Britain's Defense Ministry said yesterday it was investigating a report that the submarine in the Norwegian fjord was Russian and that there had been a mutiny aboard.

A British radio ham claimed he picked up a broadcast in English from Albania which said there had been fighting aboard the nuclear-powered vessel and an officer and some crewmen had taken it over for a time.

The mutiny was put down, the report was quoted as saying, and another Soviet nuclear submarine had sailed to rendezvous in the Sognefjord waters.

The Defense Ministry said it had no substantiation of the report from amateur radio monitor David Arthur in Plymouth on England's south coast.

No Details Reported

Cuba-U.S. Talks for Accord On Hijacking Open in Havana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Talks aimed at concluding an anti-hijacking agreement between Cuba and the United States opened in Havana yesterday, the State Department said.

The negotiations with Havana are being conducted through the Swiss government, which represents U.S. interests in Cuba.

State Department officials said they had not yet received the formal report from the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

"But we presume the meeting was held and that we shall hear from them in due course," a spokesman said.

The meeting was the first since a dramatic hijacking three weeks ago when three men commandeered a Southern Airways DC-4 and took it on a 29-hour flight up and down the Eastern United States, into Canada and twice to Havana, where the three hijackers were arrested.

The United States wants an agreement whereby hijackers—and not just the aircraft and passengers—are returned to the United States.

Cuba initiated the present talks but also made it clear that it expected the United States to offer some assurances regarding the activities of Cuban exiles against the Fidel Castro government.

Officials here noted that the Cuban government has stated that it would not consider aircraft hijacking in isolation but only as part of a broad agreement with the United States.

The Cubans have referred to their interest in the return of people who leave Cuba illegally and have complained that the United States has not done enough to prevent raids against Cuban fishing vessels and the island itself.

Although Cuba has been a haven for scores of hijackers over the last few years, a few have been discreetly returned to the United States. Most, however, have either stayed in Cuba or have gone to North Africa.

In Havana, seven deputy premiers have been created in a move designed to streamline and centralize the Cuban administration and make it more efficient.

The decision was made Friday at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the Political Bureau of the Communist party.

All seven deputy premiers will be members of an executive committee of the Council of Ministers and will act as overlords for specific sectors of the economy.

Golan Area Is Shelled By Syrians

Israel Charges 'Provocation'

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Israel said Syria bombarded its army positions on the occupied Golan Heights yesterday in what Israel's chief of military intelligence termed an "intended provocation" to increase tension.

In a move unprecedented since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 27 months ago, Israel told Egypt through the United Nations truce commission that it should "not misinterpret facts in the latest incident with Syria and be drawn into the conflict. Egypt and Syria are linked militarily."

The 30-minute shelling with artillery and mortars along a 13-mile front on both sides of Kuneitra in the central sector of the Golan Heights caused neither damage nor casualties, the military command said.

This was the fourth time in nearly a month that Syria has reportedly shelled Israeli targets on the Golan Heights. The attack occurred four days after Israel and Syria fought a daylong battle with artillery planes and tanks.



BLAST VICTIM—Dublin police aiding a young girl injured in a cinema bomb explosion early yesterday. Police blamed the blast, caused by a mine, on the IRA.

MacStiofain Rescue Foiled

Gunmen Battle Dublin Police In Raid to Free IRA Leader

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But one policeman dived into another room and radioed for help from the police's Special Branch. As reinforcements arrived, the shooting started. The nun broke away from her captors. One IRA man was shot in the stomach and two bystanders were "slightly injured." Four IRA men were captured while four escaped.

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Scotland Yard, however, said it believed the blaze had no political significance or any direct connection with the Irish troubles.

But Fintan Coogan, the pub's Dublin-born owner, said "I don't know why anyone should do this. It still looks to me as if this could be the start of the Irish trouble coming to Britain."

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The stewardess, Margit Sommer, 31, a German-born resident of Montreal, was described by an Air Canada spokesman as "unharmed and just terribly tired."

Widera was killed by "one well-aimed shot" from 60 yards as he stood at the partly open door of the Air Canada DC-4, which he commandeered Friday afternoon to press demands for release of various prisoners held in West German jails.

Widera, who was described by police as having "strong pathological traits," threatened to blow up the airliner along with himself and Miss Sommer if his demands were not met. Widera claimed he had a package of dynamite. When police stormed the plane after he was shot, they found a small parcel containing a powdery substance which was not immediately identified.

Widera, a short man, was dressed in brown overalls.

Hans Vogel, who directed the special 150-man police security force, told newsmen that "calibrations with special training were under orders to shoot the hijacker in a crystal-clear situation that would not endanger the hostage."

The sharpshooters' opportunity came when Widera showed himself, with a handkerchief pressed to his mouth, as authorities passed a two-way radio through the plane's front door. He had accepted the radio to speed up negotiating with police.

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Talks Recessed To Dec. 4, Nixon Sees Kissinger

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Faced with serious obstacles, the United States and North Vietnam yesterday broke off what had been hoped would be the final series of secret cease-fire negotiations but agreed to meet again here Dec. 4.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger went to New York to confer with President Nixon, who is spending a private weekend there. [President Nixon, described as confident of the "right kind" of peace settlement, resumed conferences on the recessed talks today with Mr. Kissinger, the Associated Press reported from New York.]

Hanoi Insists U.S. Accept Draft Accord

As Negotiated at Secret Paris Talks

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—North Vietnam has indicated that there can be no peace in Vietnam unless the United States accepts the nine-point draft cease-fire agreement worked out in Paris.

An article in the official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan, also indicated that Hanoi is not prepared to make further concessions on the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam.

The article, published yesterday but not carried by the North Vietnam news agency until today, was signed by "Commentator," believed to be a high-ranking government official.

U.S. acceptance, under the Paris agreement, of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam—as defined by the 1954 Geneva accords—was necessary for ending the war, the article said.

"So unless they are accepted there can be no peace," it added.

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HAPPY FAMILY—New Zealand's new Prime Minister Norman Kirk, his wife and son in jubilant mood after Saturday's elections, in which the Labor party won a landslide victory over the Conservatives, the first time since 1960. (Story on Page 2.)

... ..

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FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Stockholders

EC May Compel Companies to Disclose Election Funds

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The Securities and Exchange Commission—prodded by a law—may be considering the possibility of compelling corporations to tell stockholders whether they are committees of executives or players that raise funds for election campaigns.

Hundreds of corporations and individuals have such committees, which operate completely in the shadows and take elaborate precautions to ensure that contributions are made voluntarily and are not influenced by corporate officers, without disclosure, as the contributors themselves desire.

But, however, use various, always subtle, pressure tactics to induce contributions to candidates and causes favored by top officers.

In Kingsport, Tenn., Volunteers for Better Government collects contributions through a payroll deduction plan from supervisors and executives of an Eastman Kodak subsidiary, Eastman Kodak Co., which is a public utility. All decisions as to candidates who are to receive the money are made by two company executives and a lawyer for the company without consultation with the contributor.

Wallace Says He May Run in 1976

Even If Paralyzed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace, crippled during his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination by an attempted assassination, said today he may run for the presidency in 1976 despite his physical handicap.

He also said in a television interview that unless the Democratic party takes a shift to the right away from policies adopted by the nomination of Sen. George McGovern, it is headed for oblivion.

Gov. Wallace has been confined to a wheelchair, paralyzed from the waist down, since a gunman shot him half a dozen bullets into the back at a political rally in Laurel, Miss., in May.

"I am still interested in 1976," he said. "Whether or not I will be a candidate, I will decide later. But my doctors tell me that I am going to be physically able to do whatever would like to do in '76 and even more than that, I am not a candidate at this time."

"But I am still interested in the fact that I do not rule it out."

Official Says U.S. No Longer Competes With Reds in Africa

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The United States no longer sees Africa as a cold-war arena and will not compete with the Soviet Union and China in a bid to win the continent, a U.S. official said here today.

Charles Ferguson, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, added that it was true to say there was any U.S. interest in the continent. But, he told a press conference, a policy statement a year ago had indicated that the United States was giving up its kind of cold-war contest in Africa, contrary to policy during a Kennedy administration.

He said this indicated a more realistic view and said the days of "triangular" "shopping" in high African capital might approach Washington and Moscow in a bid for aid—did not apply as far as the United States was concerned.

EC's Railroads Propose Merger

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26 (AP).—Seven national European railroads have proposed to merge into a single European rail company, a Brussels market sources reported yesterday.

They are the Belgian, British, Dutch, French, West German, Italian and Luxembourg companies. In their report to the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, they suggested that other railroads might want to join. It was understood they had in mind the Swiss and Austrian rail systems.

The project, made in answer to a two-year-old request by the Council of Ministers to the Commission Market for more competition, proposed a joint enterprise run by a supervisory board and a decision-making committee with a permanent staff to prepare and carry out the plan.

at Flaine you'll need your 7 league skis!

Yes you'll need them to enjoy the best skiing! 25,000 acres spread over four mountain ranges, 44 miles of ski runs all linked by 15 ski lifts. And for the adults, plenty of virgin snow. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France (Geneva 44 miles).



WELL-WISHERS—President Nixon being mobbed by crowds during a visit to his old law office in Broad Street in New York Friday. He was having a "family weekend."

Nixon Family and Friend Mix Tourism, Diplomacy in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Nixon made a meet-the-people tour of Rockefeller Center yesterday, waving at thousands of people and posing for pictures with a young Israeli and a young Egyptian.

The President told newsmen that Moshe Harel, 21, had grabbed his arm in the crush of people and said he was a student from Israel.

Right behind the Israeli, Mr. Nixon explained, was Ismail el Shamsawany, 23, an architect here on a scholarship, who told the President, "I'm from Egypt."

"The President posed with the two men for a picture. He took the occasion to demonstrate what he called his 'three-handed handshake,' declaring, 'Maybe that handshake is symbolic of the future.'"

"This is the way we would like the world to look," Mr. Nixon added.

Albert Brunner, 10, of Pittsburgh, told Mr. Nixon he wanted to be an electrician and liked mathematics.

The President advised the boy to study "things you don't like" as well as subjects that interested him. He suggested that languages would be useful because people, for all their technical accomplishments, have "great difficulty in communicating."

After the midday tour of Radio City, the President watched college football on TV at his hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria, then visited Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, for more than an hour. An arch-

Nixon Adviser Plans to Leave Administration

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Charles W. Colson, the controversial special counsel and troubleshooter for President Nixon, intends to leave the administration and resume practicing law in Washington.

Mr. Colson, whose name has figured in administration controversies over the unsuccessful Harold O'Connell nomination for the Supreme Court to the Watergate case, has told friends and former associates for some time that he did not intend to remain in government.

One of them, attorney Charles H. Morris, said he hoped that Mr. Colson would resume his legal association. "I expect him to leave and go back into the practice of law—I hope it's here," Mr. Morris said.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Colson co-founded a Washington law firm in 1961 and both of them subsequently became partners in the firm of Baskin and Hannah. On Oct. 1, Mr. Morris left this firm and joined another prominent group of lawyers, who became known as Morris, Dickstein, Shapiro and Callahan.

U.S. Prison Aide Bows to Demands, Guard Released

CRANSTON, R.I., Nov. 26 (AP).—Inmates at the Adult Correctional Institution took a prison guard as hostage yesterday and released him less than 30 minutes later when officials agreed to eight inmate demands, including a guarantee of no reprisals.

However, state police said later two inmates would be charged with a variety of offenses in connection with the uprising.

Guard Robert Picard was hit on the head with a sharp instrument and tied up, officers said. The incident occurred in the maximum security section.

One of the 18 inmates also was punched and kicked by his fellow convicts, tied up with sheets and locked in the cell with Mr. Picard.

Anthony J. Traversone, state director of corrections, said he has "no intention" of breaking up the inmates or of releasing them.

Along with no reprisals, the inmates' demands included additional showers, improved sanitation, more exercise time and supervised feeding outside their cells.

Italians Vote In Regional, City Elections

Result Seen as Test Of Andreotti Regime

By Paul Holmann

ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Italians today started voting in administrative elections that will test the present centrist government coalition of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

The polling, to be concluded at 2 p.m. tomorrow, involves 3.3 million voters, or 11 percent of the country's total electorate.

The elections are to renew 778 municipal administrations, including those of four provincial capitals, Novara, La Spezia, Pavia and Treviso, and two provincial councils. At the same time the 79,000 voters of the predominantly French-speaking Aosta Valley, in Italy's northwest, were called out in a by-election for the national legislature.

Regardless of local issues, the vote will indicate whether significant political changes have occurred in the country since the parliamentary elections on May 7-8.

In the polls last spring, the Christian Democratic and Communist parties slightly strengthened their positions as Italy's first and second political forces, while the neo-Fascist movement advanced and the Socialists lost ground.

The Andreotti government, which was set up after the parliamentary elections, is built on a coalition of the premier's Christian Democrats with Social Democrats and two other small, moderate groups, the Liberals, who are conservative, and the Republican party, which is left of center.

During the last few weeks, Mr. Andreotti and other national leaders of all parties campaigned for the administrative elections. Socialists and neo-Fascists did the most intensive campaigning.

The Socialist party was barred from participation in the national government early this year after sharing power with the Christian Democrats in a center-left coalition for most of the last decade. Socialists are still allies of Christian Democrats in several city and town governments and want to prove that the center-left formula is viable and should again be applied also to the national government.

Red Ties an Issue

In many other local administrations, however, Socialists are continuing to govern with Communists. The Socialist refusal to sever such ties with the Communist party was one of the reasons for their ouster from the national government.

The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement wants to prove that it is gaining further strength. It has concentrated on winning new votes, especially in Italy's south.

The administrative elections fell in a period of nationwide strikes called by Italy's militant unions to press for the renewal of three-year contracts affecting four million workers and as protests to enforce demands by civil servants and other groups.

The vote will be scrutinized for signs that the strike wave has reinforced leftist parties or caused a backlash movement favoring moderate law-and-order forces.

The first significant returns are not expected before late tomorrow night. Final figures will be available Tuesday.

Agnew Comment Cited by Lawyers In Ellsberg Plea

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Defense attorneys asked U.S. District Court Judge Mats Byrne Friday to dismiss a conspiracy indictment in the Pentagon papers case on grounds of prejudicial publicity.

The motion, on behalf of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo Jr., claimed that comments by Vice-President Spiro Agnew during a television interview last month resulted in "prejudicial publicity" to the defendants. The defense said that Mr. Agnew likened the Pentagon papers case to the hugging of Democratic officials in the Watergate Building in Washington.

In addition to seeking dismissal of the indictment, the motion also requested a hearing to determine if the Nixon administration was responsible for the alleged detrimental remarks by Mr. Agnew. Arguments on Friday's motion and others seeking a mistrial and dismissal of the jury are scheduled for Thursday.

Judge Byrne has said he wants the trial to begin by Dec. 8. Mr. Ellsberg, 41, and Mr. Russo, 35, are charged with conspiracy in connection with the leaking of confidential Vietnam war documents to newspapers.

Ghana to Drive on Right

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Ghana will change to driving on the right-hand side of the road the first week in August, 1974, the government announced yesterday. Ghana thus becomes the last West African country to change from the British system of driving on the left.

Bike Battalions Protest Swiss Switch to Tanks

BERN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Moves to boost mechanization of Switzerland's army ran into new resistance yesterday as about 150 soldiers of the army bicycle battalions demonstrated against disbandment.

Last month, popular opposition had made parliament drop previous plans to abolish the Swiss Cavalry and beef up the armored units. A parliamentary committee then proposed disbanding one or two bicycle battalions to meet the shortage in tank crews.

Spokesmen at the bike battalions' protest rally here said the "poor man's mobile force" was faster and "40 times more economical" than the mounted units. They urged parliament to retain the two-wheeled troops in full strength.

New Filming Device Records Book on Single Sheet of Film

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A microfilming method has been invented that can record 625 book-sized pages on a single sheet of film no larger than one of those pages. They can then be displayed, one page at a time, in a portable device no larger than a book.

The device has created a sensation in government and publishing circles. Some see it as revolutionizing the publication of books, the processing of reference material for lawyers, physicians and other specialists.

However, it is still at an early stage of development and those who spoke of it with enthusiasm also cited obstacles to be overcome if its apparent promise is to be fulfilled.

The system has been developed to a preliminary stage by Adnan Waly of Personal Communications, Inc., in Stamford, Conn. He has worked in close collaboration with George Yevick, professor of physics at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N.J. A patent for the system is to be issued this week.

The developers believe the viewer can be made in plastic for as little as \$5 and the film sheets can be sold for about 25 cents. Recording 625 pages on the master film will cost about \$600, they say.

Presented to Officials

The system was demonstrated recently at the National Science Foundation to a group of high officials and information specialists from various government departments. According to some of those present, many of them were greatly impressed.

Andrew A. Aines, acting director of the Office of Science Information Service at NSF, said that the system provided a chance for the United States to offer the world a universally applicable form of "people's technology."

He believes it represents a way to disseminate knowledge that is "cheap enough for almost any human being." As a member of the National Commission on Library and Information Science, he sees it also as offering a chance to rescue libraries from increasing dependence on warehouses for their overflow.

But he also cited impediments to the development of the method. The microfilming industry is heavily committed to methods that are incompatible with the new technique. And, while he feels the low cost of the system is plausible, it remains to be demonstrated.

George B. Bernstein, information-processing specialist for the Naval Supply Systems Command, said that, if properly developed, the device could "break" the information-handling industry.

He said it might replace or greatly supplement paperback books, eliminate "central files" in large bureaucracies and bring the costliest textbooks to any student at nominal cost.

3 at Sea 47 Days Lived on Rain, Fish

AGANA, Guam, Nov. 26 (AP).—Three men who survived for 47 days on rainwater and fish in a stranded motorboat appeared to be in fairly good condition today after being rescued by a Japanese fishing boat, officials said.

The three natives of Rota Island vanished in heavy seas and high winds as they attempted to return here from a visit to their homeland Oct. 7, officials said. They had been in a party of five motorboats, several of which were separated in the storm. One overturned, and two of its occupants drowned.

The Japanese boat picked up the three about 140 miles northeast of Mindanao in the Philippines Friday and carried them to Palau in the Caroline Islands.

Brandt's Vocal Cords Strained; Barzel Is Ill With Influenza

BONN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Rainer Barzel were both in bed with illness today—a week after last Sunday's general election. Both were reported to be doing well.

Mr. Brandt, 58, entered an ear, nose and throat clinic in the Bonn suburb of Venusberg yesterday morning for treatment of strained vocal cords.

Mr. Barzel, 48, who cut short a private visit to Rome and returned to Bonn yesterday afternoon, went immediately to bed with bronchial influenza, a spokesman for his Christian Democratic Union said here.

Mr. Barzel had returned for talks on the future of the CDU's relationship with its Bavarian partner, Franz Josef Strauss's Christian Social Union.

Mr. Barzel was expected to stay in bed for several days, the spokesman said, and would not attend a meeting convened in Munich by Mr. Strauss to analyze the election defeat.

Quake Shakes Central Italy; Homes, Hospital Evacuated

ASCOLI PICENO, Italy, Nov. 26 (UPI).—An earthquake, rated as high as eight on the 12-point Mercalli scale, shook central Italy from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic late today.

First reports said the quake seemed to be centered near the wine-making center of Ascoli Piceno, in the eastern foothills of the Apennine Mountains.

In that region a farm house collapsed on five persons. An old woman was critically injured. The four others fled to safety.

A hundred miles southwest, the quake shook the upper stories of buildings in the heart of Rome.

The force of the tremor knocked recording instruments off the paper at Ancona, the fishing center on the Adriatic coast that suffered heavy damage in quakes earlier this year.

Strong shaking was also felt around Teramo and L'Aquila, on either side of the Gran Sasso, the highest peak in the Apennines.

Authorities said lesser quakes had been noted Thursday and Friday in the area around Ascoli Piceno.

Police said most of the houses in the old quarter of Ascoli Piceno suffered cracked walls in the earthquake, which also caused minor damage to more modern buildings.

Doctors began evacuating the 150 patients in the city hospital because numerous cracks opened in the floor.

Much of the earthquake area was left without electricity just as night fell, police said.

The first and strongest quake, registered at eight on the Mercalli scale, was felt at 5:03 p.m. and lasted for 16 seconds. Four aftershocks, rating from four down to almost nothing, were recorded between 5:19 p.m. and 5:36 p.m.

Residents of Ascoli Piceno fled into the streets, and many were preparing to spend the night in the open, or in their cars, despite snow and temperatures well below freezing.

Bonn to Protest Iceland's Attack On 2 Trawlers

BONN, Nov. 26 (AP).—The West German government said today it would protest a clash between an Icelandic Coast Guard vessel and two West German trawlers in which a German sailor was injured.

The incident occurred yesterday when an Icelandic vessel severed the fishing nets of two German fishing trawlers. The Foreign Ministry said the injured sailor had been taken to a hospital ashore.

It was the first time that Icelandic Coast Guard vessels had attacked West German ships in the quarrel over the 50-mile coastal zone that Iceland unilaterally declared on Sept. 1. There have been repeated Icelandic clashes with British trawlers.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman repeated West German readiness for new talks with Iceland over the dispute but said he knew of no fresh discussions beyond the present "contact" between the two governments.

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The Korean Way

If the guiding purpose of American policy were to nourish democracies on the American model everywhere, then the United States would have no choice but to harshly condemn the charade referendum organized by President Park to turn South Korea into a dictatorship organized generally along the political lines of Communist North Korea. For there is little doubt but that Mr. Park has done something quite like that in using his already great power to construct an institutional structure for his own continued one-man rule in Seoul. It is bound to be a bitter disappointment to those Koreans who had hoped American political values could slowly take root and serve Korean needs, and to those Americans who still measure the success of policy by the extent to which allies act on the American model.

We are regrettably prepared to concede, however, that this is an increasingly obsolete and unnecessary standard by which to measure American policy in Asia. Americans may sincerely believe—and history may yet offer vindication—that for a generally poor country like Korea, the adoption of American ways offers the best political and social route ahead.

But it becomes more and more evident that Americans can insist on such adoption only if they are ready to enforce it and, as well, to guarantee the particular country against whatever unfortunate consequences may thereby ensue. In the case of Korea, the American presence is fading and the United States is progressively less willing to accept such consequences. The Koreans would be fooling and possibly hurting themselves to believe otherwise. The only safe conclusion left to them is to organize themselves as they best see fit. It is Koreans, not Americans, who must live with the results.

The fact is that the American interest now lies in having in Seoul a government strong and confident enough to do business

with North Korea increasingly without direct American patronage. This is the logic both Koreans accepted a year ago when their respective patrons began to improve relations of their own. President Park understands this. Whether he has acted wisely in consolidating his power—whether Koreans now or later will decide that the loss of whatever civil liberties they had was necessary and worthwhile in order to get a chance at reunification with North Korea—is for Koreans to decide.

We would note that President Park's recent steps have done no visible damage on the various levels of diplomacy he has been conducting with North Korea. Missions and journalists go back and forth between Seoul and Pyongyang. A "hot line" is in operation. Red Cross talks, designed at the least to arrange contacts and eventually visits between the million of Korean families separated by the Korean War, are continuing. Actual reunification of the two diverse parts of Korea seems remote but the personal involvement of the top leadership, including the North's Kim Il Sung himself, indicates a degree of seriousness which virtually no one anticipated a short year ago.

In sum, unless the United States is prepared to stay indefinitely on the scene, which it is not, and to direct and insure the political future of South Korea, which it is not, then Americans must temper their regret at Seoul's reversion to single-man rule with the realization that Korea is no longer ours to shape and mold, if it ever was. It could be that the United States should never have intervened in Korea 20-odd years ago and assumed the powers and responsibilities which it is now trying gradually to let go. That is another question. To become progressively superfluous, without exposing a friend and ally to excessive risks, is the proper goal of American policy now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Tribalism' in Belgium

The fall of Premier Gaston Eyskens's Belgian government after ten months in office provides another grim reminder that tribalism and ethnic fragmentation are in ascendancy in nearly every section of our world. It was the old feud between Flemings and Walloons that upended Mr. Eyskens as it had so many of his predecessors.

When Mr. Eyskens formed his coalition of Social Christians and Socialists in January, he agreed to grant special status to an enclave of about 5,000 French-speaking residents in the Flemish province of Limburg. Walloon ministers agreed in turn to restrict the economic region of Brussels to its present size in order to relieve Flemish fears of a northward extension of the French language and culture. After agreement on these points had finally been worked out in the cabinet, the Flemish wing of Mr. Eyskens's Social Christian party balked. It asked additionally for greater autonomy for

a tiny Flemish enclave near Mons in Walonia; and the ensuing deadlock brought down the government. What is so dismaying about this reversion to tit-for-tat fragmentation is that constitutional reforms, giving greater autonomy to the regions, were thought to have removed much of the heat from the Flemish-Walloon antagonism.

Flemings and Walloons at least manage to halt their tribal warfare short of the terrorism that polarizes Catholic and Protestant communities in Ulster or the punitive purges visited on Croatian dissenters in Yugoslavia or the slaughter of Hutus by Tutsis in Burundi. At the end of another long crisis, the Belgians will no doubt compromise and form a government.

It is sad, all the same, to witness the reopening of damaging divisions in a country that, ironically, has made a contribution to European unity and Western solidarity all out of proportion to its size and resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNESCO on Jerusalem

In another of those empty gestures that have made some United Nations specialized agencies so ineffective in the Middle East, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's general conference has demanded that Israel halt all archaeological excavation in old Jerusalem.

No matter that the researches of the past five years, since Israel occupied the sectors ruled for nineteen years by Jordan, have done more to advance Biblical archaeology than all the work of a century before. No matter that exciting light has been shed on the life of Romans and Jews in the cataclysmic years before the fall of the Temple, A.D. 70, the epoch when Jesus walked in Jerusalem and was crucified there. No matter that these researches have unearthed new evidence of early Islam as well, the seventh-century Omayyad structures in the shadow of Al Aqsa mosque.

Israeli archaeologists can be—and are—criticized for rushing too quickly through

these digs, for destroying secondary evidence in their enthusiasm for the spectacular. After some complaints, responsible authorities have been painstaking in their efforts to guard against thoughtless damage to existing Arab or Moslem structures.

It was, of course, the automatic majority of Arab, Moslem and African members which pushed through the anti-Israel resolution by a 54-to-3 vote, with 29 abstentions. Israel just ignores such things, and to its credit the United States voted against the measure.

If UNESCO members really wished to further the causes of education, science and culture for which the organization stands, they should stop carping and join in the archaeological explorations now under way. Instead of letting irrelevant political factors inhibit scholarly research, they might well offer to organize an international effort to work with the Israelis in studying this crucible of three great religions and civilizations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Immigration Laws

We do not apologize for emphasizing once again the obvious fact that it is, above all, an increase in the number of colored immigrants that has, unsparingly, to be kept within bounds. In a perfect world this might not be necessary; in the present one it is in the interest of white and colored citizens alike.

For the sake of equality of treatment, the

same restrictions on Commonwealth immigration were placed on everyone, whatever their color. It is the effect of this blanket restriction that has been felt so keenly by the white Commonwealth countries, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, all of whom have close family links with this country and have traditionally traveled freely both ways, visiting or settling at will.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

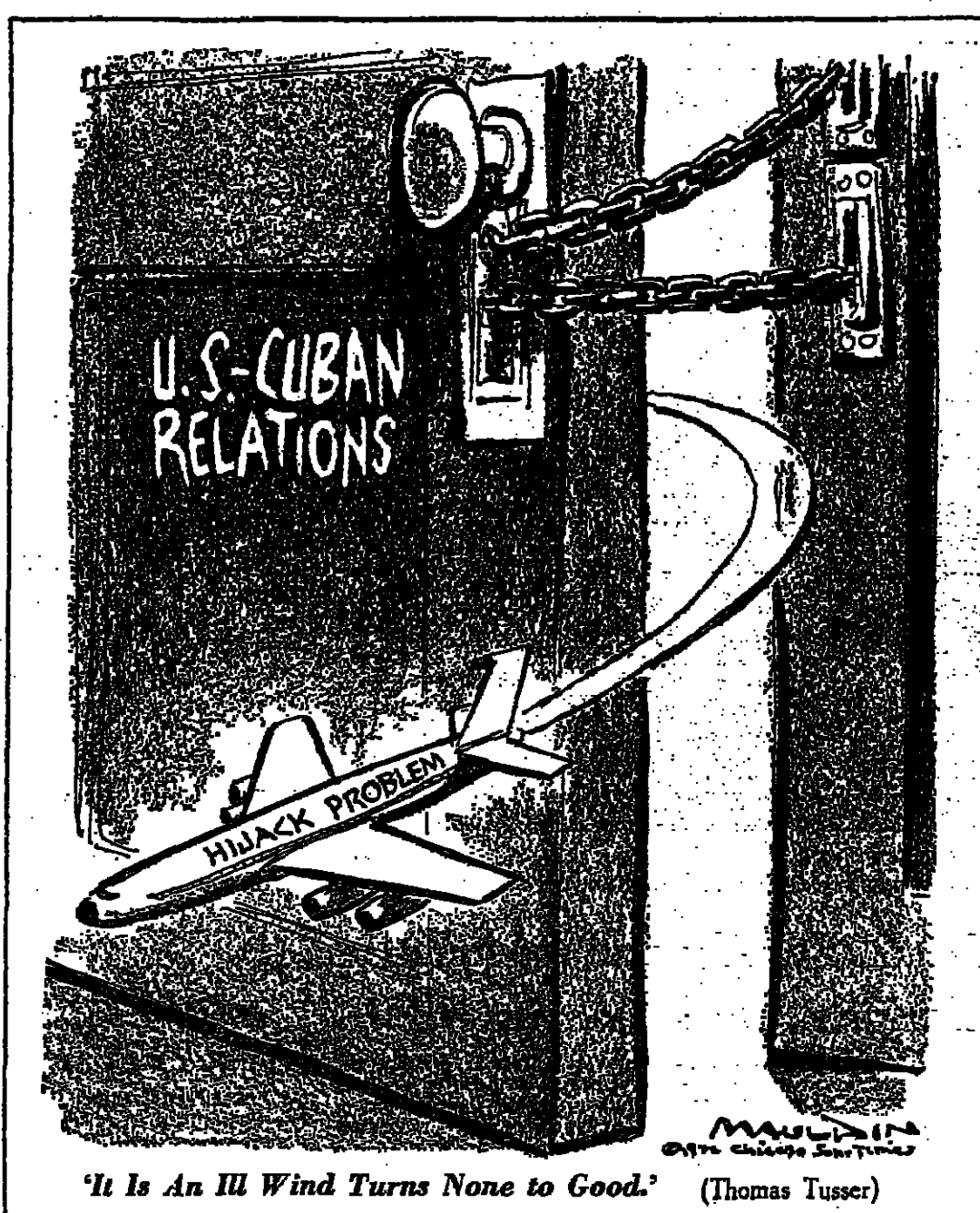
November 27, 1897

NEW YORK—The Herald's Washington correspondent states that the French government has vigorously protested against the United States' granting the recent request of a British company to land a cable in one of the Hawaiian Islands in order to connect Canada and Australia. It opposes the proposed cable because it would place Britain in possession of a telegraphic system reaching round the entire world and in time of war she could control all transatlantic communications.

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. John W. Rainey of Illinois announced that he intends to introduce a resolution in the House asking the Justice Department to supply Congress with any information possible regarding the Ku Klux Klan organization. According to capital gossip, it seems that there has already been an informal investigation and the findings will be embarrassing for some, such as 14 Congressmen and two Senators who are thought to be members of the Klan.



Away From the Lighthouse

By C. L. Sulzberger

WEST BERLIN.—This, the most famous symbol in the Western world over the last quarter of a century and a lighthouse of freedom in Communist Europe's geographical middle, seems doomed to start sliding into the backwaters of history—and there is probably little to be done about it.

When the Big Four coalition that won World War II broke up into Russia-against-the-rest, West Berlin became the token of Western allied resolution. In 1948 Moscow isolated the former German capital but the famous airlift forced Stalin to back down. Khrushchev walked off East from West, bisecting the city, but President Kennedy flew here to announce, in the name of liberty: "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Whatever differences have occasionally divided them on other matters, Washington, London and Paris stood together on Berlin. They insisted on their military presence, unimpeded access, and the enclave's economic survival. Western garrisons have continued here twenty-seven years after the Nazi collapse. Western jeeps patrol in the name of order. And the German Federal Republic, now an integral part of NATO, injects enormous economic aid.

But now, imminently if slowly, West Berlin's status diminishes in a changing Europe. This must be an inevitable consequence of Henry's new Orthodoxy, whatever else happens. One imminent result of that policy will be diplomatic recognition of East Germany by almost all Western and other countries and the dispatch to East Berlin of ambassadors from the United States and other NATO lands. Thus, all of a sudden, East Berlin becomes a full-fledged international capital.

Shift in Focus

The eyes of the world, hitherto focused on West Berlin, will shift to the other fraction of this partitioned city. Across the wall, hundreds of diplomats will be driving around with diplomatic license plates on their cars while here, in the West, allied jeeps patrol and U.S. British and French official automobiles bear military government plates. Yet there is no military government.

It is a curious anomaly that West Berlin should remain the last bit of "occupied territory" left from World War II and this "occupation," which is entirely benevolent, is not only endorsed but requested by the West Berliners and West Germans themselves.

Thanks to the protection of small allied garrisons here, total freedom has been preserved and radio and television stations pour out an uncensored message to Eastern Europe. Thanks to allied diplomatic resolution, access to the Federal Republic has been kept open. And, thanks to Bonn, West Berlin booms with prosperity. But how long will this continue after East Berlin becomes the globally accepted capital of a sovereign East German state? Moscow needs to do anything abrupt to alter the prevailing situation. The "occupation" and troops can endure indefinitely. Westward access will surely remain. And as long as Bonn wishes to pump in \$2 billion a year through subsidies and tax privileges, West Berlin will prosper, but it will no longer glow.

Strauss View

Franz-Josef Strauss, dynamic klugmacher of the Federal Republic's conservative bloc, says: "Its position is bound to change for the worse. As the world looks more and more at East Berlin, West Berlin will gradually become an asylum for old people

and a backwater dependent on our help for its subsistence. It will no longer be a beacon of freedom. And there isn't the slightest hint that the wall will be dismantled."

How long will allied resolution and West German generosity be prepared to support an anachronism as it slowly loses its crucial prestige value? How long will succeeding generations of those armies which conquered Hitler continue to patrol these broad, luxurious avenues, still using their occupation jargon of "living on the economy" and "detaching guards?"

In the long run, geography usually manages to impose its own grim logic on events. The gradual defusing of electrical ten-

sions that once ran across ideologically split Europe must end by defusing the beacon that lit Berlin in a political and historical sense.

Khrushchev, in his rambling earlier days when he enjoyed exploding crises, once told Llewellyn Thompson, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow: "Berlin is the Achilles heel of the West. Whenever I kick it, the West says 'ouch.'"

Now, however, in the relaxed new world of accommodation, this city appears doomed to lose its importance; and there is no longer either a Russian need or desire to kick. Khrushchev's successors clearly reckon on the waters of Lethe eventually engulfing West Berlin.

President Nixon's Reshuffle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is reorganizing the federal government again, and when President Reagan to Camp David and start drawing little squares on yellow pads, you'd better put on your specs.

For every reorganization of the big machine since the last World War, whether in the name of security or efficiency or "giving more power to the people," has ended with the President getting less power and the people getting the short end of the stick.

Roosevelt began centralizing authority in the White House mainly because cabinet meetings bored him. He kept Cordell Hull in the State Department for over 11 years, not because Mr. Hull was a good Secretary of State but because he looked like a Secretary of State and was willing to turn back his power over to Harry Hopkins, who was F.D.R.'s Kissinger.

President Truman and President Eisenhower believed in delegating power to members of their cabinets, and their Secretaries of State had such authority that the serious newspapers in the country felt obliged to print the texts of their press conferences, but Pres-

idents Kennedy, Nixon, and to a lesser extent, Johnson, preferred their own kitchen cabinets in the White House, and in the last four years no editor, considering the cost of newspaper, has felt obliged to publish the transcript of more than one or two of Secretary of State Rogers's Q. and A. with the reporters.

Good Arguments

Usually, there are good arguments for making decisions privately behind the executive shield in the White House. It saves time. It is safer. Because the President knows the small cast of characters in his inner White House cabinet intimately, and they don't have to testify on Capitol Hill or answer questions from reporters.

The trouble with this system is that it not only saves time but often prevents the President from hearing the uncomfortable truths on the other side, diminishes the authority of the cabinet and the experts in the civil and foreign services, limits the President's ability to attract and keep outstanding men, who don't want to play second fiddle in the cabinet.

From the President's point of view, this has worked very well. It has given Mr. Nixon the free-

Towards the Death Of Textbook Sexism

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I had an encounter recently with Ms. Germaine Greer, the anti-sexist sex bomb who has wrangled with lots of people including Norman Mailer, about whom, incidentally, she wrote the most galvanizing polemic in the recent history of the art (Esquire, September, 1971).

Miss Greer is a very brilliant woman who, however, in the course of making her case against "sexism," exploits the hell out of sex. The kind of attention devoted to her in Playboy, Evergreen Review, et al. is inconceivable except that she obligingly spices her remarks with lascivious sexual detail as reliably as the boilerplate pornographer. I think—I am not absolutely certain—but I suspect that she is capable of humor, though her use of it is certainly homophobic; and that she will be rescued by humor. Somebody has got to rescue us from the women's liberation movement, and if Miss Greer gets over her fundamentalist loquaciousness, she might be the person to do it.

To do what? Well, for instance, to cope with Scott, Foresman and Company. They are the big textbook publishers, and I have here a pamphlet issued by the company called "Guidelines for the Use of the Image of Women in Textbooks." How do you define sexism? "Sexism refers to all those attitudes and actions which relegate women to a secondary and inferior status in society..." The editors warn against stereotypes. "For example, writers should take care that a job about a woman who is a bad driver, a shrewish mother-in-law, financially inept, etc., does not present these qualities as typical of women as a group."

No Examples

Mercifully, the editors do not supply examples, though one can use one's imagination. Bob Hope has a line that goes something like this: "I bumped into a car today." Straight Man: "Why?" "There was a woman driver and she stuck out her hand for a left turn." SM: "What happened?" "She turned left." In the Scott Foresman Job Book presumably the line would be added: "The way men sometimes do."

The editors give examples of sexist language and, opposite, examples of how to correct the abuse.

For instance, "early man."

That should be "early humans." "When man invented the wheel..." should become "When people invented the wheel..." Now of course this is something we might be able to get away

with when discussing pre-historical inventions. But Scott Foresman fink the historical prob unless they are prepared to commend: "When the Wright people invented the airplane, 'When the Ford human inve the car.' Will no one tell people at Scott Foresman a the synecdoche?"

"Businessmen" is out: "busi people" is in. Presumably singular is a "business per What do you want to be a you grow up, Johnny? A busi person. What do you do 'repairman'? Not even S. Foresman dared come up 'repairperson,' so they 'someone to repair the which can be spotted as a tactical cop-out in sexist non-sexist societies.

Carried Away

The use of the pronoun to do androgynous duty is. For instance, you can't say, 'motorist should slow down if he is hailed by the police.' (The have to say: 'The mot should slow down if he or she is hailed by the police' (or pol woman?)).

They are so carried away, at Scott Foresman, that they seem to have lost all sense of fiction. For instance, the 'The ancient Egyptians alle women considerable control c property' has got to be chan to 'Women in ancient Egypt considerable control over pr erty'—which is, very simply, totally different statement fr the first.

Will they ever make a conc sion? Yes. 'In some cases, necessary to refer to a woman sex, as in the sentence: 'I works of female authors are: often omitted from anthologies I don't know how you could up with a permissible way saying: 'The works of fem authors are too often included anthologies.' I guess you can't think that. 'Galileo v the astronomer who discover the moons of Jupiter. Marie C re was the beautiful chemist discovered radium.' WHON Tyr: 'Galileo was the hande astronomer who discovered moons of Jupiter. Marie C was the beautiful chemist discovered radium.' But what Galileo was ugly? Or, hey forland, what if Galileo y really handsome and Marie C was really ugly (which I haps to know was the case)?

Miss Greer had better hur Her movement is gravely imp by the boys at... I mean, I boys and girls at Scott, For man and Company.

Letters

Ball as Campaigner

We had the privilege of attending one of the rallies of Heinrich Ball's citizens committee at a small town in Westphalia.

After the recital of his remarks on "A Profit Society" (DET, Nov. 11-12), Mr. Ball grew rather less impressive when he was asked to specify some of his sweeping statements on "profits." He had to admit that he found economics a "mystical" subject. This is interesting, but it is not really an excuse for some of his very strange views on economic problems.

Mr. Ball seemed to be on safer ground when he talked about his recent trip to Israel. He said that the people there were disgusted by the way Mr. Abner, the press secretary of the Brandt government, had handled the Munich affair. This is, of course, true, but it is an awkward thing to say for one of the most ardent supporters of "Saint Willy" as your Bonn correspondent, David Binder, has called him.

Mr. Ball's main problem seems to be that he does not quite know

how to come up to the expectations of an audience intent on gathering flowers of political wisdom from a laureate of literature. He is definitely not at his ease in his self-chosen role as vote-getter for the Brandt government.

JURGEN DOMES
and G.N. KNAUER.
West Berlin.

Vietnam Peace

There is a way to ensure a cease-fire in Vietnam, followed by a coalition government that does not lead to Communist domination of South Vietnam. First, a coalition government would be established at Hue for the whole of Vietnam. Hue would be the capital of North Vietnam and South Vietnam. Hue should be the capital of a unified Vietnam. Second, the unification of Vietnam would be a federation of three political regions, a plural society. The non-Communist socialists of South Vietnam would be allowed to establish a socialist society in a region of South Vietnam.

The purpose of this socialist society would be to establish a "middle" Vietnam between the two conflicting ideologies. There would no longer be the choice between Communism and capitalism. There would be a third choice—socialism. I believe the Vietnamese would make this political arrangement work.

N. U.
Sydney.

Mr. Nixon, leaning over a yellow pad at Camp David, has a free hand for a few weeks to reorganize the White House as he likes, and he is doing without consultation even his own leaders in the Congress but after his inauguration Jan. 20 he will still have to deal with a Democratic House and Senate, which he will have to compromise with, as he cut promised with Moscow, Peking and Hanoi.

And now, in his reorganization of the cabinet and the White House staff, he is apparently concentrating on increasing his control over the Congress by centralizing policy decisions in a White House staff that is loyal and obedient to his will but is shield from questioning by the Congress and the press and the people.

The irony of all this is that the people, most of the press as even the conservative Republicans who used to be worried about personal liberty, deficit finance and centralized power in Roosevelt's White House, are now indifferent or overwhelmed by what's happening.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France. Tel.: 222-34-00. Telex: 21330. Herald, Paris. 72-11-11. Herald, Paris.

Close to Government View

Peron Seeks Free Elections, No Restrictions on Candidacy

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Juan D. Peron yesterday made his conditions for political peace with Argentina's military government clear for the first time since he returned from exile nine days ago.

"I believe that right now the best thing to do is to call free, pure elections without conditions or restrictions," the former president told a news conference, carrying out those elections and

transfer power to a constitutional government, to the party that wins the elections, to the man elected in those elections.

Mr. Peron's statement put him very close to the public position adopted by the military government—with only the question of his candidacy, which is disqualified by the present rules, openly dividing them.

It was the government's plan for holding elections March 11 for a return to civilian government that brought Mr. Peron, an elected president who ruled Argentina as a dictator from 1945 to 1955, back to his country.

Largest Force

Mr. Peron, 77, still the leader of the country's largest political force after 17 years in exile, however, would not say whether he would be a presidential candidate if the military government changed the rules to allow it. He dodged the question with vague answers five times during an hour of questioning from about 200 newsmen in a barn-like dance hall that has become his meeting hall. He replied with such statements as, "It would be a question of circumstances."

Sitting in front of a blue and white Argentine flag and the Peronist seal, Mr. Peron used the news conference to defend his government, expound his view of history and praise Western Europe and Argentine youth.

He gave long answers to other questions that enabled him to be gracious to neighboring countries such as Paraguay, which first gave him asylum when a military revolt toppled his government in 1955.

Although he would not commit himself to a presidential candidacy, Mr. Peron was expansive in outlining the broad aims of his movement. He said that "bourgeois democracy" was dying and that Western Europe was showing the way to a new sort of "integral democracy." In his writings, that phrase means a corporate state with a strong central authority and one dominant political movement.

Economy of Abundance

For Argentina, he said he wanted "a community with an economy of abundance, without foreign debts, where the Argentine people can live in dignity." He said that this was how he had left the country, although many economists, including some Peronists, disagree.

He said that Latin America should unite to protect its great reserves of raw materials from the superpowers. He added that Europe, the Middle East and Africa were united and that Asia was uniting.

"Gentlemen, when I see what is happening today in Argentina, I lack words to describe my astonishment," he said. "The social situation of the people is miserable and painful."

Through it all, the broad-shouldered, middle-aged Peronist who provides security for Mr. Peron abated "red their duties and crowded around the podium to watch their leader. They smiled when he did and applauded after telling phrases.

China Criticizes Russian Testing

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—China yesterday criticized the Soviet Union for its latest series of rocket tests in the Pacific.

In a comment on the tests, which started yesterday, the Chinese news agency said that the Soviet government on the one hand was making painstaking efforts to develop a proposal on permanently prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons at the United Nations General Assembly and vigorously profess its sincerity on the disarmament question.

"On the other, it conducts rocket tests in the international waters of the Pacific Ocean."

The tests, announced by the Soviet news agency, Tass, Thursday, follow an earlier series last month which lasted a week.



HELPING HAND—More than enough proof for disbelievers: Two sidewalk Santas aiding their colleague on board a sleigh but a truck in New York. They opened collection drive for the Volunteers of America.

Bhutto Bars a Compromise With India on Disputed Area

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said today he wanted the Pakistani and Indian army chiefs of staff to find a "just solution" to the deadlock in control-line negotiations but insisted that Pakistan would not compromise over the one and a half square miles standing in the way of an agreement.

Winding up an 11-day tour of the Northwest Frontier Province with a speech before a large crowd in the provincial capital of Peshawar, Mr. Bhutto said the problem of the one and a half square miles could be solved. The rest of the line running through disputed Jammu and Kashmir territory has been drawn.

He also said Pakistan no longer would be responsible for normalizing the situation in the subcontinent if the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution supporting the UN entry of Bangladesh without also passing one calling for the return of 91,000 Pakistani war prisoners held in India.

Yesterday, a speech by Mr. Bhutto was interrupted by students who shouted anti-Bengal slogans. After repeatedly telling the students to let him speak at a public meeting in Abbottabad, Mr. Bhutto ordered police and members of his People's party to bring them on the stage with him.

According to reports, six students were injured in the melee, but when they reached the stage, Mr. Bhutto embraced and kissed them. He told the crowd: "I have a right to speak and no one will take it from me."

Pakistani Army Chief of Staff Gen. Tikka Khan and his in-

Top Bulgarians To Confer With 11 U.S. Senators

SOFIA, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Eleven U.S. senators will become the first American politicians to be received by the Communist leaders of Bulgaria, Moscow's closest ally, Communist party sources said yesterday.

The senators, led by Stuart Symington, D-Mo., arrived yesterday from Belgrade on the second stage of a tour of the Communist bloc. Their next stops will be Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The Bulgarian sources said First Secretary Todor Zhivkov would meet the senators tomorrow. A meeting with Premier Stanko Todorov also was planned, the sources said.

The sources said that it was too early to tell whether the meeting would lead to better relations between the United States and Bulgaria. The senators left Yugoslavia with President Tito's assurances that his nation would remain independent of the Soviet sphere.

Dr. Barnard to Enter South Africa Politics

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Dr. Christian Barnard, the heart-transplant surgeon, said Friday that he and his brother Marius, also a cardiac surgeon, had joined the opposition United party and hoped to enter Parliament.

"I am firmly convinced that a change of government is very necessary," Dr. Barnard said in an interview with the pro-government newspaper, Die Burger.

"As a member of Parliament, I will continue with heart transplants even if I have to go into private practice and open up a private clinic if necessary," Dr. Barnard said.

Obituaries

Alexander Smallens, 83, Long A Conductor in U.S., Europe

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Alexander Smallens, 83, who had a long and successful career in the United States and abroad as a conductor of symphony, opera and ballet music, died Friday at St. Joseph's Hospital in Tucson, Ariz., after a long illness. He was a resident of New York City.

Mr. Smallens, who had been with the Philadelphia Orchestra for more than 18 years, had also been a guest conductor with virtually every major symphony orchestra in this country and with leading opera companies in Europe.

Among his last important appearances were those of the 1957-58 seasons, when he conducted the Netherlands Opera Company. He had not been active musically since 1955, when he suffered a heart attack.

In the latter part of his career he was closely associated with the music of George Gershwin and, particularly, "Porgy and Bess," which he considered the most important American folk opera.

Native of Russia

A native of Russia, Mr. Smallens was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on Jan. 1, 1888. His parents, Dr. Pantaleimon Osipovitch, a former Russian Army officer, and Anna Rosovski, simplified the spelling of their family name to Smallens upon immigrating to the United States in 1890 when their son was six months old. The son became an American citizen in 1919.

Mr. Smallens began to study music when he was 11, attending the Juillard School of Music and the Institute of Musical Art, from which he graduated in 1909. The same year, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from City College.

Joined Boston Opera

He then spent two years at the Paris Conservatory of Music, and upon his return to the United States became an assistant conductor at the newly organized Boston Opera Company. He remained there from 1911 to 1914, when the company disbanded with the outbreak of World War I.

After a brief association with the Century Opera Company here, Mr. Smallens toured the country from 1915 to 1917 with the Boston National Opera Company, which was made up of members of the dissolved Boston Opera.

In 1917, Anna Pavlova, who had heard the young conductor's work, engaged him to direct the orchestra for her tour of South America and the West Indies.

On his return from the Pavlova tour, Mr. Smallens was associated for three years with the Chicago Opera Company, where he introduced to American audiences Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "The Love of Three Oranges." It was the composer's wish that Mr. Smallens conduct it.

Led Thomson Premiere

In 1922, Mr. Smallens conducted opera companies in Berlin, Madrid and Buenos Aires and then spent seven years with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company as musical director. During part of that period, he also worked with Leopold Stokowski as assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra and, beginning in 1930, was associate conductor for four years. Later he was co-conductor with Fritz Reiner of the Philadelphia Orchestra opera presentations.

Mr. Smallens worked closely with Mr. Gershwin from the time the score of "Porgy and Bess" was completed, and directed that opera for the original Broadway run in 1935 and for the revival engagement of three years from 1941 to 1944. Including performances played to audiences while "Porgy" was on tour, Mr. Smallens conducted more than 1,000 performances of what he had termed his "favorite American folk opera." In 1955, he conducted "Porgy and Bess" in Moscow and Leningrad, where the reaction was reported to have been overwhelmingly warm and sympathetic.

Mr. Smallens also made numerous conducting appearances on radio, directed music for several films and made a considerable number of recordings.

Hugh Moore

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Hugh Moore, 85, co-founder and former board chairman of the Dixie Cup Co. and a widely known crusader for world peace and population control, died Saturday at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. He lived in Easton, Pa.

To Mr. Moore, industrialist turned public servant turned crusader, the human race faced one threat greater than its recurrent wars, and that was its explosive population growth.

In 1955 he wrote a pamphlet, "The Population Bomb," adding a phrase to the language and a focus to the attention on what he regarded as the fundamental problem facing the United Nations.

"It appeared to me," he said some years later, after he had established the Hugh Moore Fund to explore methods of population control, "that any political or economic question was going to be compounded as the population skyrocketed and that the subject was being almost completely neglected by political scientists and governments."

He devoted most of the remainder of his life to advocating

worldwide birth control and to combating what he considered the root causes of overpopulation—"illiteracy, ignorance and misinformation."

Although best known as a crusader for population control, Mr. Moore held several public offices—all of them unpaid—and had a career in business that spanned nearly five decades, from his founding of the Dixie Cup Co. before World War I until he sold it to the American Can Co. in the 1950s.

Doug Bentley

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Nov. 26 (AP).—Doug Bentley, 55, a member of the National Hockey League's Hall of Fame, died in a hospital here Friday night.

Mr. Bentley, one of five professional hockey-playing brothers, was a member of the celebrated "pony line" of the Chicago Black Hawks during the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons. He came from Dallis, a small community about 20 miles southwest of here, reaching the big league in 1939.

He led it in scoring in the 1942-43 season and three times was named to the all-star first team as a left wing. He was placed on the second team as a center in 1948-49.

Most of his recognition, however, came as left wing on the "pony line" with Bill Mosienko on the right side and Max Bentley, his younger brother, at center. None of them weighed more than 160 pounds. They knew they had to pass the puck and use their speed, rather than dump the puck into an opposing corner and go after it.

Mr. Bentley ended his career with 219 regular-season goals.

Sir Basil Schonland

WINCHESTER, England, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sir Basil Schonland, 76, scientific adviser to Gen. Dwight F. Eisenhower in the closing years of World War II and director of Britain's atomic energy research establishment from 1958 to 1960, died here Friday.

Sir Basil, who was born in South Africa, was a mathematician. After service in World War I, he joined Lord Rutherford in pioneer research on the atom at Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory.

He later held academic posts in South Africa before returning to Britain in 1941 to work on radar and other anti-aircraft measures. Before joining Gen. Eisenhower's staff he was scientific adviser to Gen. Bernard Montgomery of Britain.

After the war he was scientific adviser to South Africa's Prime Minister, Jan Smuts, and worked in South Africa on exploitation of uranium in the gold-bearing ores of the Rand. He returned to Britain in 1954 as deputy director of atomic energy research, succeeding Sir John Cockcroft in 1958.

Hans Bernhard Scharoun

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Prof. Hans Bernhard Scharoun, 79, one of West Germany's leading architects, died here yesterday.

In a tribute, Chancellor Willy Brandt said Prof. Scharoun's works had pointed new ways for modern architecture. He particularly praised the asymmetrical, hexagonal Berlin Philharmonic Hall, in which the orchestra is centrally situated and ringed by tiered galleries. It was opened in 1963.

Count Gilbert Gravina

BAYREUTH, West Germany, Nov. 26 (AP).—Count Gilbert Gravina, 82, great-grandchild of the composer Franz Liszt, died here Thursday, the Bayreuth Festival management has reported.

Born in Palermo, Sicily, Count Gravina grew up in the home of his great-uncle, Richard Wagner, the German composer.

Count Gravina was a musician with the Bayreuth Festival Orchestra and after World War II he assisted in the festival's management.

Henri Coanda

VIENNA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Henri Coanda, 85, a Romanian scientist and inventor known for his research into jet propulsion, died Friday, the Romanian press agency, Agerpres, reported.

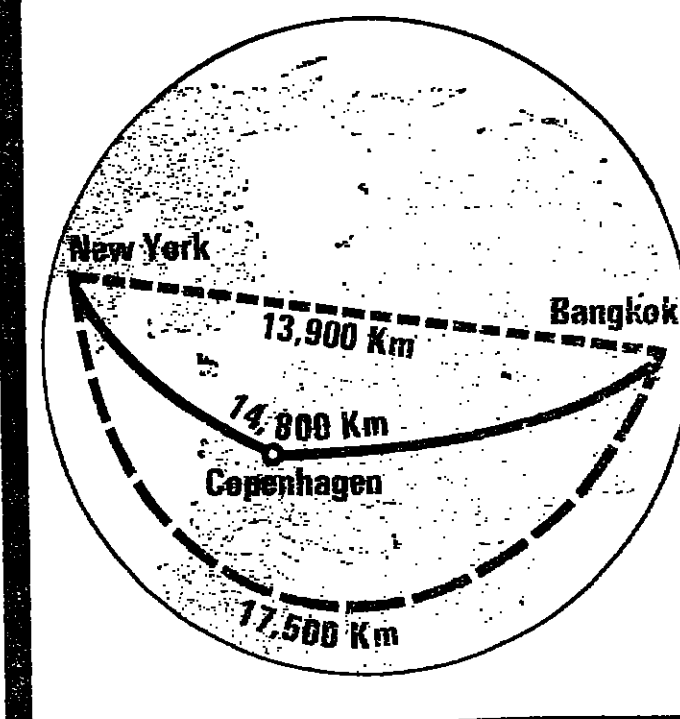
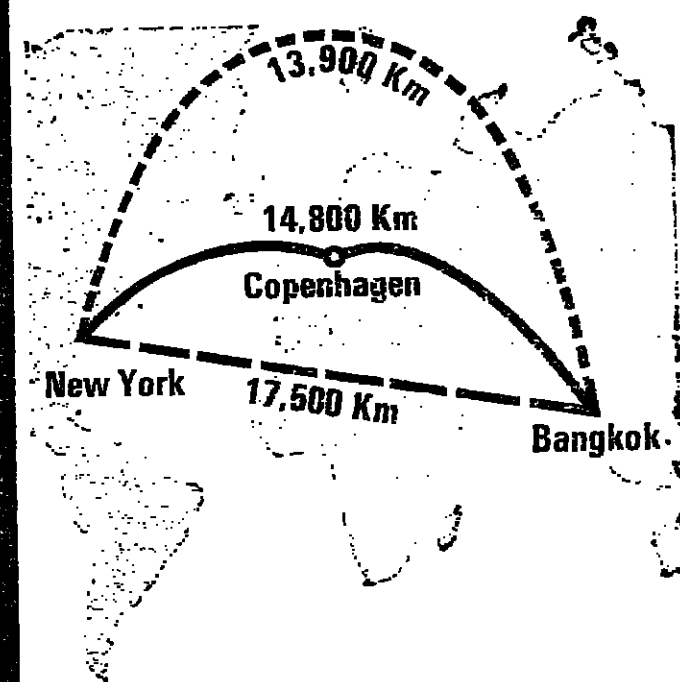
He was an adviser to the Romanian State Council and held the rank of minister.

Suharto Ends Tour

JAKARTA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Indonesia's President Suharto returned here today from a two-week tour of Western Europe. The president visited France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

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Peking Takes a Cram Course in Hotel-Keeping

Delegation Visits Hong Kong to Observe, Question

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG (HTT)—The 16 men from Peking trooped through the Hotel Mandarin here, taking copious notes and asking many questions about building materials, drainage, air conditioning, garbage disposal, carpets, tiles, and room service. Through an interpreter, they repeatedly said, "Oh beautiful, oh very good."

The Trading Group of China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp. from the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, then went studiously down the hall of other hotels—the Peninsula, the Lee Gardens, the new Kowloon, the unfinished Furama and the Lisboa in Macao. Although they didn't talk much, the object of their research was clear: China wants to find out how Hong Kong receives foreign visitors.

At the Furama, the group busily snapped photographs of air vents, door details and fixtures, admitting they needed to acquaint themselves with international standards. In their existing hotels, there is so little modern comfort that they had to get out of bed to switch off the center light in the room.

To be less conspicuous, the men from Peking wore conservative business suits, ties and white shirts instead of black Mao costumes. Their "discreet" presence—of course, noted all over the colony—sparked the question: "How soon will China open up for tourists?"

Hong Kong architects and hotel operators estimate it will take five years, maybe three if its

immense manpower reserves are used. Hong Kong's Excelsior Hotel went up in 18 months, but China does not yet have Hong Kong's know-how. Committee decision is a deterrent to fast building, a local hotel operator noted.

Sites Sighted

No hotel construction on the mainland has been reported since before World War II, although a recent official visitor to Peking says he saw six excavation sites.

There are other hints that China's getting ready: The study of Russian has been dropped for English; an American interior decorator, Dale Keller, has been to Peking three times; more than a million visa applications have been filed; a representative of Carrier Air Conditioning was invited to one of the trade delegation's cocktail parties.

About 23,000 foreign businessmen were given approval to attend the recent Canton Fair, but the unprecedented number was a strain. Because of limited accommodations, many had to remain in Hong Kong. Whenever a group departed, leaving bed space behind, another group was allowed to proceed.

A British businessman who had made the trip to Canton several times advised a survival kit of personal stores, which he says should include instant coffee, salmon, tinned pate, cookies, and dark bread. Since

there isn't much doing after business hours, people tend to gather for snacks in their rooms late at night. Room service is not reliable, so Mr. Cumine also suggests a few tea bags. Boiling water, he said, is always available.

The Chinese permit two bottles of spirits to be brought in by each person. Mr. Cumine suggests half-gallon bottles, since the size is undefined. Gin drinkers should bring their own tonic. One visitor, he said, brought 46 cans of tonic along with a large bottle of gin and there were no problems. He also recommends bringing openers for cans and bottles. The local beer is considered to be good.

Soap Scarce

Soap and shampoo should be carried, he said, adding:

"Aerosol fresheners, we found, were necessary. Some of the floors of the hotel are only used twice a year, during the fairs, thus giving the rooms an unusual smell. Bedding and mosquito killers had their uses."

Visitors should not be put off bringing what they need because baggage can be checked through from the Kowloon railway station to their Canton hotel rooms. They don't have to carry anything except their briefcases.

In Hong Kong, the visiting Chinese technicians were eager to

learn. They were particularly impressed with chilled drinking water attachments on hotel bathroom faucets, the signal in the housekeeper's office that tells whether a call for room service has been answered and such features as outside balconies on every bedroom. This seemed like extravagance at first glance, but the explanation that the balconies take the brunt of the sun and thus save on air conditioning brought forth a chorus of "very good."

The trade commission indicated that it thought highly of the quality and durability of German machinery, respected American elevators, admired the precision of Swiss watches and granted that the Japanese were good imitators but felt that their merchandise would not last.

The Chinese delegation was reluctant to discuss the sites of the proposed hotels, which Hong Kong experts surmised will be primarily for businessmen with perhaps a luxury hotel for visiting dignitaries.

Educated Guess

Leading Hong Kong architect Eric Cumine (a Eurasian born and raised in Shanghai) was invited to a select reception given the delegation by the China Resources Company in the Harbour Room of the Mandarin.

Said Cumine, "I targeted on

the leader, asking whether there was a 30-story 3,000-room hotel really being built in Canton. I insisted on an answer. He did not know but queried a colleague. Not 30 stories but 27, not 3,000 rooms but nearly 1,000.

"I told them that four of the hotels they visited were designed by me. They listened. By parading one subject after another, we found their real interest."

"Acoustical treatment between rooms. Privacy and security. How did we manage that?"

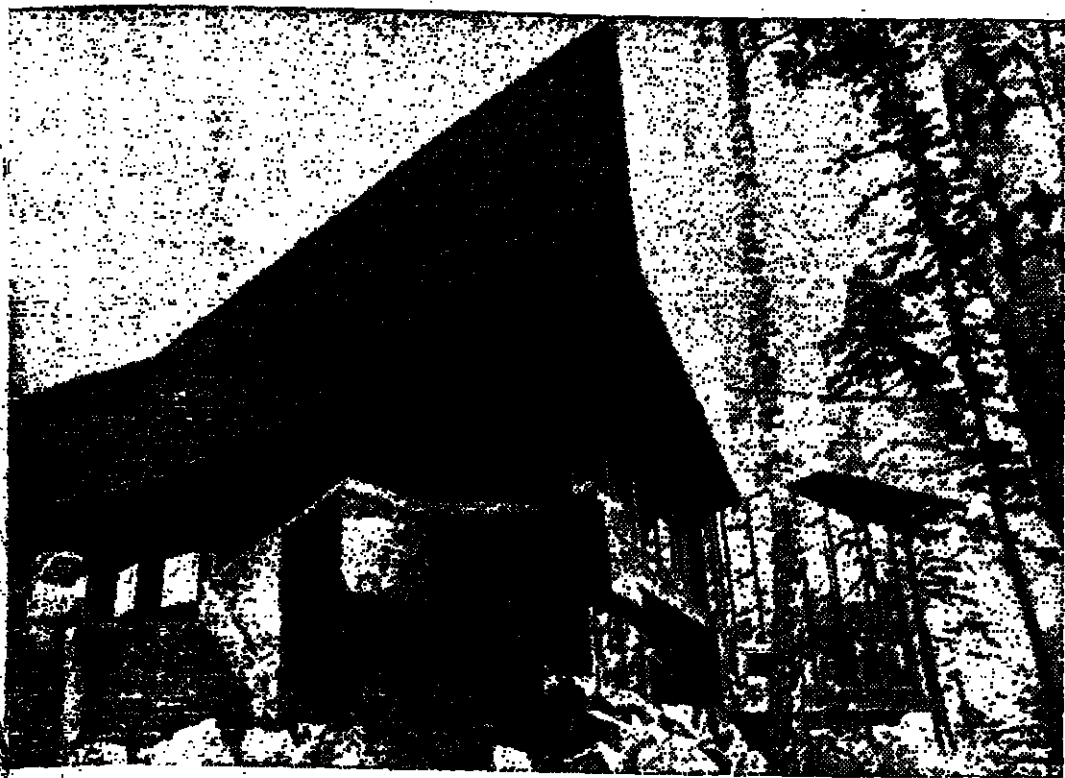
"I told them of the high costs of a studio-like job, and that it was not practical to have more than a six-inch concrete wall which would be a supporting wall. This also transfers sound to another floor, particularly if it were well built."

"They were humble." Cumine believes that future Chinese hotels for "foreign friends" will be located outside the cities, and based his deductions on history and a knowledge of the national psychology.

"They will give them good settings and beautiful gardens. Being outside the cities, the hotels will be controllable compounds. There will be independent buildings nearby to house the bureaucrats who deal with the visitors."

"Not long ago I designed a residence for an important Hong Kong Communist. The man said to me, 'How did you know what the plans should be?'"

"I told him, 'I am Chinese too. I knew you would be wanting lots of separate entrances for secret visits.'"



REFERENCE SITE—The building on the campus of Helsinki's University of Technology which is being used for the exploratory talks for the European Security Conference.

The European Security Talks: At Least the Locale Is Right

James Goldsborough

HELSINKI (HTT)—It is no accident that the preparatory talks on European security being held in this Finnish city. Probably only one other—Vienna—would have been plausible to all 24 participating nations, something that gave rise to the Thursday night during which the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs had just gone out to southern Finland, a rare and extremely embarrassing when one is playing host to foreign delegations. When came back on after a half-journeys at the reception table with a smile. "Perhaps the Austrians trying to

turned out to be a technical at the Tammisto power plant, but the joke showed some realities that go on. To with the host country had a neutral, which excluded the 22 participants that to NATO and the Warsaw

is more than simply being a rat, there is something especially appealing about Helsinki these East-West talks, some in the Finnish history, and safer, that makes diplomats to put up with the long and cold days for months now—as they did during the T talks.

Close to Home

ic Russians are comfortable so close to home. It is obvious they respect the Finns, and are those Finns who believe one of the reasons the Russians leave Finland alone is their location of the Russo-Finnish in 1939. But there is also a Finnish affinity for the land, and it is no other than Alexander II who dominates

Heilsinki's Senate Square. It was the Russians who in 1809 ended Swedish rule over the Finns and turned Finland into an autonomous grand duchy.

The Western nations are no less inclined to Finland, despite Finland's being, curiously, one of the defeated nations of World War II. This came about when the Finns, having lost territory to the Russians following the Soviet attack in 1939, counterattacked against the Russians in 1941 to retake the lost territory, and thus were at war with the Allies (the Russians retook the disputed land and more at the armistice).

There is also respect from the West for Finland's free enterprise system—which has kept the Communist influence in parliament under 20 percent—and for President Urho Kekkonen's determination to conclude a free-trade agreement with the Common Market despite repeated provocations to go bear-hunting with Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief.

The Finns, moreover, long had been favorable to the convening of a conference on European security and cooperation and, in May, 1969, initially proposed Helsinki as a site for the consultations.

Though Finland occupies a unique geopolitical situation, its reason for desiring a security conference are not so different from those of other countries, not all of them neutral.

The Finns believe they occupy one of the most sensitive areas of Europe, not only because they share the longest European border with the Soviet Union, but because near Finnish territory the Russians have their only European border with a NATO country, Norway. The Russians in the past have been able to apply pressure on Finland at will,

and thus the Finns feel the need for anything a security conference might contribute to defense.

Whenever Western military strategists talk about potential danger areas in Europe, they talk about the "gray areas." Finland and Yugoslavia. These are the areas the military believes the Soviet Union might one day probe, if the need became great enough, thinking that, as with Czechoslovakia, there would be no Western reaction. NATO even has contingency plans if the Russians should ever move into Norway itself, say down to the Swedish frontier, on the belief that the West would not risk war to save a few thousand square miles of Arctic glacier.

Swedish Neutrality

The Finns believe that the Russians would never do this and that it would not be in the Soviet interest to see a Communist regime installed in Finland. "A Communist government in Finland would be the quickest way to end Swedish neutrality," according to one Finn, who pointed out that the Swedish-Russian rivalry prior to this century had been long and bitter. The Russians have every interest, say the Finns, that Finland remain a buffer between West and East just as the Soviet satellites are buffers around Europe. In only one other place besides the Arctic do the Russians have a common frontier with a NATO country, Turkey.

All this is the legacy of World War II, and the Finns believe, as do many other participants in this conference, that much of it is outmoded. There is considerable feeling that for a diversity of motives the Soviet Union now wants détente in the West and the purpose of the negotiations here will be to see if the Russians want it in name only, or if they are willing to admit measures that will effectively end the division of Europe, the need for buffer states and the ideological and geographical isolation of Eastern Europe.

There is reason to be skeptical. The Soviet Communist party in the past has made clear its position on peaceful coexistence in ideological matters. A Central Committee statement a few years ago said, "The (party) resolutely opposes peaceful coexistence in the province of ideology. These are elementary truths and it is time for everyone who considers himself a Marxist-Leninist to master them."

Outdated Fears

The Finns, as hosts, are certain to be discreet during the long weeks of work toward what Mr. Kekkonen called, in his welcoming speech, "all that signifies the disappearance of outmoded prejudices and outdated fears." But their thoughts are certain to be put into words by other delegates seeking the same goals. The first few days here, without question, were dominated by the Romanians, another country in a delicate position that came here determined that this conference would be more than hollow phrases.

By Friday's meeting the Romanians already had had their first clash with the Russians over the meaning of "equality and independence." Though everybody agreed that each nation, large or small, would participate here on a basis of "equality and independence," the Romanians insisted that to this be added the phrase, "regardless of whether or not they belong to an alliance."

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Maltsev objected, arguing that a country's independence was not affected by an alliance. By their argument, however, the Romanians showed they felt it was.

There will be many more such clashes in the weeks ahead, and the larger Western nations, a bit patronizingly perhaps, find it all very healthy so far. The crunch will come when the conference moves past procedure to the tough questions of substance, and then the success or failure of these talks will be determined by how many nations are ready to put their "equality and independence" on the line and move beyond the "outmoded prejudices and outdated fears."

Births of Nonidentical Twins Show Decline in 9 Nations

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—A dramatic decline in the births of nonidentical twins in at least nine countries is puzzling British doctors.

Probable causes include hormones in food or pesticides, according to Dr. William James, a twin fellow at University College, London.

James stumbled across the thing figures while researching mechanisms of twinning. He found that a rapid drop in the rate of nonidentical twinning in 1958-59 in Britain, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland.

Less pronounced downward occurred in Portugal, Spain, Japan, he reported in the *Journal of Biosocial Science*. The United States has shown a decline in the rate of birth of nonidentical twins, ever.

Scotland, where the decline most pronounced, births of identical twins have fallen by one-third since the end of 1960.

Unknown reasons, births of identical twins have remained level. In countries where twinning has dropped most, nonidentical twin births outnumbering the identical to one, compared with three to one 15 years ago.

Identical twins are born when a fertilized egg divides in the womb. Nonidentical twins result from two eggs being fertilized at the same time in the womb.

"The rates for the birth of identical and nonidentical twins were more or less stable until 1958-59," Dr. James said. "Then the rate for nonidentical twins suddenly fell off and has continued to go down ever since."

"There is no doubt at all that this is a real decline. It is not a coincidence." Dr. James speculated that the fall could be caused by hormones used for increasing the growth of cattle. However, one such hormone, diethylstilbestrol, was used in the United States until it was banned this year—being used in the period when the United States did not show a decline in the rate of birth of nonidentical twins.

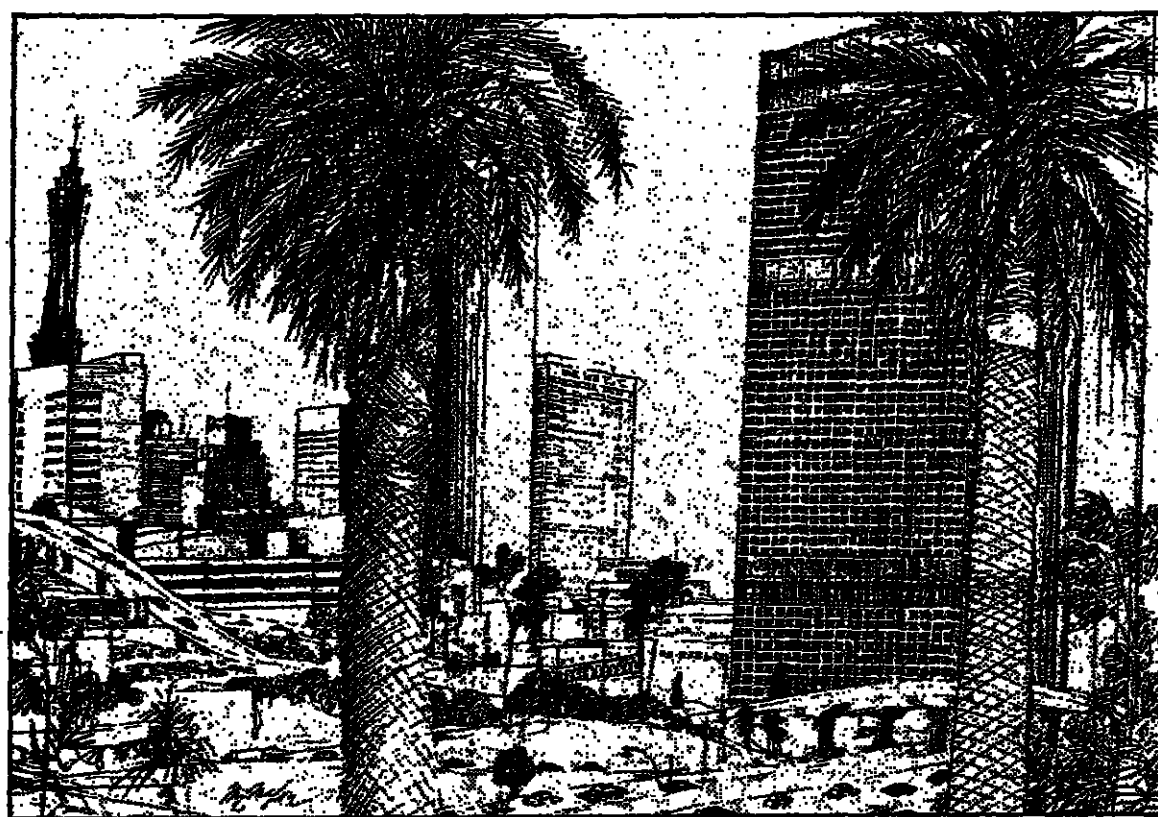
"It could also be that a pesticide is responsible," Dr. James said. "I just don't know. The biologists will have to sort it out." Dr. James, who calls himself a nonmathematical, or medical, statistician, discovered the decline while studying a phenomenon known as "Wienberg's rule," a widely accepted proposition which states that among nonidentical twins there are equal numbers of same-sex and opposite-sex pairs.

"I believe there is now some question as to how accurate this rule is," he said.

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This continuing trend, coupled with Continental Bank's desire to better serve customers in the Pacific Basin and in the western United States, strongly suggested the opening of an international banking subsidiary on the West Coast.

A major factor in the Pacific States' growth in foreign trade in the 1960's was the emergence of Los Angeles as the foreign trade capital of the West Coast. In that period, the annual volume of foreign trade through the Los Angeles customs district more than quadrupled, registering just a shade under \$5 billion in 1970.

Continental's West Coast subsidiary opened September 12, 1972 in Los Angeles' Atlantic Richfield Plaza. The address is 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, 90071.

This adds one more link to Continental's comprehensive six-continent network. A network which enables us to meet the needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. A network which, through judicious expansion, has retained the flexibility and efficiency so important to the smooth conduct of international business.

Talk to Continental's people in Los Angeles. Or, in Singapore. Or, in London. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



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Eurobonds

Worries About European Inflation Spur Rush Into Dollar Securities

By Carl Gewirtz

(RIS, Nov. 26 (AP).—Worries about European inflation are spurring a rush into dollar securities, according to a survey of money managers.

The survey, conducted by the Investment Company Institute, shows that 60 percent of the managers surveyed are buying dollar securities, up from 50 percent a year ago. The survey also shows that 40 percent of the managers are buying foreign securities, down from 50 percent a year ago.

The survey is based on a survey of 100 money managers, including 50 investment companies and 50 banks. The survey is the first since 1970.

While the U.S. rate of inflation is at a 5.6 percent annual rate, the rate in Europe is running close to 7 percent. And all the talk about curbing the growth of the money supply and various moves to curb inflation have not convinced investors that the rate will be brought under control.

Investors are buying dollar securities because they are more liquid and more stable than foreign securities. They are also buying dollar securities because they are more familiar with them.

The survey also shows that 40 percent of the managers are buying foreign securities, down from 50 percent a year ago. This is because they are worried about European inflation.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Latest Week | Prior Week | 1971 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nov. 18 | Nov. 11 | | |
| Commodity Index... | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 |
| *Currency in circ.... | \$84,471,000 | \$83,881,000 | \$83,823,000 |
| *Total Loans..... | \$91,000,000 | \$90,750,000 | \$90,750,000 |
| Steel prod. (tons).... | 2,886,000 | 2,886,000 | 2,886,000 |
| Auto production..... | 163,828 | 163,828 | 163,828 |
| Daily oil prod. (bbls)... | 9,537,000 | 9,537,000 | 9,537,000 |
| Freight car loadings.... | 540,778 | 540,778 | 540,778 |
| *Elec. Pwr. kw-hr..... | 34,089,000 | 33,899,000 | 33,899,000 |
| Business failures..... | 175 | 194 | 185 |

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | Oct. | Prior Month | 1971 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employed..... | 82,452,000 | 82,222,000 | 79,832,000 |
| Unemployed..... | 4,794,000 | 4,817,000 | 4,817,000 |
| Industrial production.... | 116.7 | 116.7 | 116.7 |
| *Personal Income..... | \$945,700,000 | \$940,000,000 | \$940,000,000 |
| *Money supply..... | \$246,500,000 | \$238,400,000 | \$238,400,000 |
| Consumer Price Index.... | 122.2 | 122.2 | 122.2 |
| Construction..... | 187 | 180 | 184 |
| *Mfrs. Inventories..... | 185,285,000 | 185,125,000 | 185,125,000 |
| *Exports..... | \$4,157,500 | \$4,201,700 | \$4,201,700 |
| *Imports..... | \$4,670,700 | \$4,694,700 | \$4,694,700 |

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction is compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

15-year paper from the Venezuelan Telephone Co. and \$10 million of 8 1/4 percent, seven-year notes for the government of Jamaica.

Gold Inc., an auto parts firm, is offering \$25 million of 5 percent, 15-year debt convertible into common stock at a price expected to be around 12 percent above the prevailing quote on the New York Stock Exchange.

The \$30 million, 4 3/4 percent Gillette issue was priced last week with a conversion premium of 10.97 percent and the \$20 million, 5 1/4 percent bonds from Damon Corp. were priced at a 10.23 percent premium. Despite a decline in the price of Gillette shares, the bonds price held up on the secondary market at 99 bid, 100 asked.

Among the straight bonds, the \$20 million issue from the Mortgage Bank of Finland was sold at (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Things Are Going So Well on Wall Street
Some Economists Worry About Overheating

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—

Investors and businessmen have shed their worries of early fall and become increasingly optimistic as economic activity and the stock market show convincing evidence of strength.

Indeed, the general situation may be getting a little too good.

It was at this time a year ago that the economy and the financial markets began to emerge firmly from a state of malaise and started along a path that has brought them to new heights—and they are still climbing.

If there is cause for concern now—and many professional analysts believe there is—it lies in the distinct possibility that the economy will become overheated again, bringing the danger of more inflation, more turbulence in the credit and financial markets, more strife in labor-management relations and more stringency in monetary policies that could abort the implicit boom.

Some warning flags about potential overexuberance in the economy were hoisted rather casually in recent months by a few analysts, but these were largely discounted. Recent data suggest, however, that the caution signals ought to be heeded.

Fed Shows Concern

One body that has been manifesting growing concern is the Federal Reserve Board, the nation's watchdog of money and credit. It has obviously become disturbed over the economy's pulse rate and has taken some measures—though relatively mild—to counteract it.

The first was the apparent effort to slow the rate of growth for the money supply and the second was the decision, announced late Wednesday, to lift the mar-

gin requirement on stock purchases to 65 percent from 55. This is an attempt to stem excessive speculation and the rapid surge of stock market credit inflationary expectations be stimulated.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Over-the-Counter market and the American Stock Exchange ended slightly higher last week in moderate trading.

The major market news of the week was the announcement after the close of trading Wednesday that the Federal Reserve System had raised the margin requirement for buying stocks to 65 percent from 55 percent, effective Friday. The stock markets were closed Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving.

The margin increase, however, had little effect on prices Friday. After opening somewhat lower, quotations in both the Counter market and the Amex moved upward throughout most of the session. Brokers noted that a number of factors contributed to the market's better performance last week. Those included investors' hopes for an early peace in Vietnam and the news of a rise in third-quarter corporate profits and of personal income in October.

They said that the growing strength of the dollar and the increasing flow of foreign funds into the market in recent days.

The size of the market's advance was reduced during the week by profit-taking following the recent gains in many issues.

The exchange's price index closed Friday at 26.32, up 0.18 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover amounted to 16,838,000 shares compared with 20,780,885 shares in the previous week, which was the normal five days of trading. A total of 51 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week against 90 blocks the week before.

Volume leader was McCullough Oil, which rose 3 1/4 to 16 7/8 on a turnover of 481,700 shares.

One of the bigger losers was Ames Department Stores, which tumbled 5/8 to 13 3/8 on the news that its earnings in the third quarter fell to 19 cents a share from 24 cents a share reported in the year-before period.

Among the other Amex gainers, Leslie Fay jumped 1/8 to 25 7/8 and Ford Motor of Canada added 5/4 to 103 1/4.

On the Counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index advanced 0.39 to 128.08.

One of the stronger Counter issues was Winter Park Telephone Co. of Florida, which tacked on 3 1/2 to 35 1/2. The increase was said to reflect the decision by the Federal Communications Commission granting American Telephone & Telegraph higher interstate phone rates. The decision was expected to have wide repercussions with state agencies which will now find it harder to resist bids for higher rates in their localities.

The big question last week on Wall Street was: After the leading stock averages finish at record levels one week, what can they do for an encore?

The answer: Finish even higher.

The blue-chip wagon rolled merrily on, sending the Dow Jones industrial average more than 19 points higher to finish on Friday at a dazzling 1,029.21—a new peak.

Also registering record highs the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index and the New York Stock Exchange's index of all common stocks.

Big Board volume, averaging nearly 20 million shares daily for the four-session week, amounted to a shade above 19 million shares.

Gulf Oil ranked as last week's volume leader as it rose a point to 25 3/4. Turnover amounted to 967,000 shares. Gulf benefited both from brokerage-house recommendations and from Wall Street's current interest in prominent oil companies.

The warrants of American Telephone, reflecting strength in the common stock, added 3/4 to 54. Each warrant entitles its owner to buy one share of common at \$53 through May 15, 1975. A total of 851,700 warrants was traded.

AT&T's common stock took third place on the active list on a flourish. It climbed 2 3/8 to 53 1/2, the best price since early last year, on a volume of 439,400 shares. AT&T benefited from lower borrowing costs in the bond market for the Bell System.

Also, the Federal Communications Commission ruled that the company should be allowed to earn at least an 8.5 percent return immediately and as much as 9 percent in the near future.

(NEW YORK (AP).—Weekly Over the counter market giving the high, low and last prices for the week with the change from the previous week in parentheses. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers. Figures in parentheses indicate change from previous week. Figures in parentheses indicate change from previous week. Figures in parentheses indicate change from previous week.

Decided or paid in the preceding 12 months.

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Over-Counter Market

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FUND INC**

Franco Harris Runs for 128

Steelers Set Back Vikings

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Franco Harris, surpassing Ernie Accorsi, rushed for the sixth and the fifth game in succession, scored one touchdown and upped his rushing yardage to 1,100 in a 23-10 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in a National Football League game.

Victory raised the Steelers' record to 8-3 and sent them to remain tied with

Cleveland for the lead in the Central Division of the American Conference.

Harris, who gained 128 yards in 17 carries, ran 12 yards for a first period touchdown on a play set up by Ralph Anderson's recovery of Bill Brown's fumble. In the final period, Harris scampered 67 yards on a draw play to the Minnesota 1-yard line and Terry Bradshaw plunged over for the score. Roy Gerela, who kicked

a 17-yard field goal, missed his first conversion attempt after 107 successful conversions.

Redskins 21, Packers 16

Bill Kilmer threw two touchdowns passes and Washington clinched a playoff berth with a 21-16 home victory over Green Bay.

The victory, eighth in a row for the Redskins, boosted their win-loss record to 10-1 and insured them of at least the "wild card" berth in the National Conference playoffs.

It also raised their division lead over the Dallas Cowboys to two games. A Washington victory or a Dallas loss would give the Redskins the Eastern title.

Kilmer came through in the clutch after the Packers pulled within a point, 14-13, on MacArthur Lane's 6-yard touchdown run with 12:39 left in the contest.

The Washington quarterback responded by plowing the Redskins 82 yards for a touchdown, hitting on 5-of-8 passes in the drive. The playoff game, on his 5-yard toss to Charlie Taylor in the corner of the end zone.

Saints 19, Rams 16

Happy Fuller kicked a 33-yard field goal with 6 seconds left to play to give New Orleans a 19-16 upset victory at home over Los Angeles which had tied the game 2 minutes earlier with a field goal. The victory was only New Orleans' second of the year, and the loss dumped the Rams from first to third place in the Western Division of the NFL. Fuller also kicked a 46-yard field goal for the Saints and quarterback Archie Manning ran 5 yards for one touchdown and threw 23 yards to Bob Newland for another.

Cowboys 27, Bills 10

Marty Domres passed for three touchdowns and Mike Curtis ran an interception back for another score as Baltimore overwhelmed New England, 31-10, for its first home victory of the season.

Browns 27, Bills 10

A strong Cleveland defense and the passing of Mike Phipps sparked the Browns to a comeback from behind 27-10 home victory over Buffalo. It was Cleveland's sixth straight victory.

Bengals 13, Bears 3

Virgil Carter showed his former Chicago teammates enough quarterbacking finesse to lead Cincinnati to a 13-3 road victory. He connected on a 29-yard scoring pass to Essex Johnson and also engineered drives of 63 and 30 yards which wound up with field goals by Horst Muhlmann of 14 and 39 yards.

Giants 39, Eagles 10

At New York, Norm Snead threw three touchdowns passes and Ron Johnson ran for two more touchdowns in the first half and the New York Giants went on to roll up their highest point total in history with a 39-10 trouncing of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Falcons 23, Broncos 20

Bob Berry passed for one touchdown and set up two others and Art Malone scored twice as Atlanta came from behind to defeat Denver, 23-20.

Steelers 23, Browns 10

At Cleveland, the Steelers' defense held the Browns to 10 points in the first half and the Steelers' offense rolled up 23 points in the second half.

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Killy Is 10th;
Stuefer Wins
Giant Slalom

ASPEN, Colo., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The world champion professional skier and Jean-Claude Killy of France were both defeated easily yesterday by Harald Stuefer of Austria in the first race of the 12-event Benson & Hedges 100 Grand Prix of professional ski racing.

Spider Sabich, the current pro champion from Kyrburg, Calif., caught a ski tip on a slalom gate and fell heavily on the steep icy course.

Killy, a 1968 triple gold-medalist winner at the Winter Olympics, was returning to competitive skiing after an absence of four years and was in his first professional ski race. He fell on his first run and recovered to finish 3.55 seconds behind the 24-year-old Stuefer. Stuefer edged Killy in the second run by eleven-hundredths of a second. Killy was 10th overall.

The 6-foot-5 Stuefer earned \$2,000 in the head-to-head slalom by defeating Alain Penz of France in the final. Penz won \$1,500.

A former U.S. Olympian, Hank Kashiwa of Bellingham, Wash., won \$1,200 by edging Hugo Nindl of Austria in the final.

The Benson & Hedges Grand Prix is worth nearly \$400,000 to 150 registered racers of the International Ski Racers Association.

The fifth through eighth places, worth \$500 each, were taken by Terje Overland of Norway, Hans Bjorge of Norway, Ole Thund of Norway and Melom Milne of Australia.

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WEAK RETURN—Jean-Claude Killy of France, who returned to competitive skiing, finished 10th in the pro skiing giant slalom won by Harald Stuefer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Bill Walton led six-time defending national champion UCLA to a 94-53 nonconference season-opening college basketball victory over Wisconsin last night at Los Angeles for the Bruins' 48th triumph in a row, one short of the school record.

The last Bruins loss was to Notre Dame on Jan. 23, 1971. Walton, last season's player of the year, grabbed 20 rebounds, scored 27 points and was the dominant force on defense as the Bruins read off to a 51-57 halftime lead. Walton played only 26 minutes as coach John Wooden, starting his 25th year at UCLA, substituted freely.

North Carolina used the scoring of Donald Washington and George Earl and the rebounding of Bobby Jones to crush Biscayne College of Miami, 107-62.

Washington, a sophomore forward, scored 27 points and was the dominant force on defense as the Bruins read off to a 51-57 halftime lead. Walton played only 26 minutes as coach John Wooden, starting his 25th year at UCLA, substituted freely.

Minnesota's Ron Behagen, playing in his first game since being suspended by the Big Ten last winter, tossed in 26 points and Olympian Jim Brewer added 20 to lead the nationally ranked Gophers to a 93-71 victory over the University of California (Riverside) at Minneapolis.

Mike Vestra, a junior center, played only 30 minutes but scored 18 points and captured 13 rebounds as Southern California defeated Loyola of Los Angeles, 83-69. Clint Chapman, a 6-foot-8 sophomore, broke the game open by hitting on five field goals in the first 3:48 of the second half to put USC ahead, 48-39.

Roosevelt's defending NCAA college division champions routed

Miss Goolagong Wins

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Former Wimbledon champion Evonne Goolagong and Geoff Masters won the singles titles at the Australian Hard Courts championships.

Miss Goolagong of Australia beat Pat Coleman of Australia, 6-2, 6-2, for the women's crown, and in another all-Australian match, Masters, 29, outlasted 38-year-old Mal Anderson, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5.

When asked if tonight's victory helped make up for some of his failures of the past three years, Ashe, 29 years old, said: "In 1968, all I really did was reach the semis at Wimbledon and win at Forest Hills. I established my reputation on those two tournaments. It's what you've done in the long run that counts. That's all I can do and the season on a positive side" but said that tonight's victory did not make up for the disappointing loss he suffered to Ilie Năstase earlier this year in the U.S. Open final. "If I had my choice of tournaments, dot, dot, dot," he said flippantly.

Tonight's match also had a dot, dot, dot, rhythm. A player would serve on the speedy Poly grass court, rush the net, and the third shot would usually end the rally. Ashe needed only 19 minutes to win the opening set as he broke Lutz in the first game. In the second set, Lutz was hot and needed 27 minutes to even the match. In set three, the rhythm stayed the same and Ashe had help from Lutz, who served four times on an open court. Set four belonged to Lutz, who still missed the open court on occasion and once faked hitting the ball after a mishap. "I thought I did well enough to get to the fifth set," said Lutz afterward.

Ashe twice had match point in the final set, missing when he had Lutz, 5-4, in games. In the tie-breaker, Ashe's strategy was to get the first serve in and charge. He succeeded, scoring 4 points in a row to make it 5-1, and soon Lutz errored to lose the match.

WHA Results

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Cleveland 3, (Pinder 2, Jarrett), Los Angeles 2, (Heslaka, Young), Gerry Pinder's second goal at 4:44 of overtime, gives Crusaders victory.

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UCLA Five Opens
With 46th Straight,
A Rout of Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Bill Walton led six-time defending national champion UCLA to a 94-53 nonconference season-opening college basketball victory over Wisconsin last night at Los Angeles for the Bruins' 48th triumph in a row, one short of the school record.

The last Bruins loss was to Notre Dame on Jan. 23, 1971. Walton, last season's player of the year, grabbed 20 rebounds, scored 27 points and was the dominant force on defense as the Bruins read off to a 51-57 halftime lead. Walton played only 26 minutes as coach John Wooden, starting his 25th year at UCLA, substituted freely.

North Carolina used the scoring of Donald Washington and George Earl and the rebounding of Bobby Jones to crush Biscayne College of Miami, 107-62.

Washington, a sophomore forward, scored 27 points and was the dominant force on defense as the Bruins read off to a 51-57 halftime lead. Walton played only 26 minutes as coach John Wooden, starting his 25th year at UCLA, substituted freely.

Minnesota's Ron Behagen, playing in his first game since being suspended by the Big Ten last winter, tossed in 26 points and Olympian Jim Brewer added 20 to lead the nationally ranked Gophers to a 93-71 victory over the University of California (Riverside) at Minneapolis.

Mike Vestra, a junior center, played only 30 minutes but scored 18 points and captured 13 rebounds as Southern California defeated Loyola of Los Angeles, 83-69. Clint Chapman, a 6-foot-8 sophomore, broke the game open by hitting on five field goals in the first 3:48 of the second half to put USC ahead, 48-39.

Roosevelt's defending NCAA college division champions routed

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Lakers Streak
To 12th in Row;
West Is Ejected

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 26 (UPI)—Jerry West was ejected from a game for the first time in his 12-year National Basketball Association career but the Los Angeles Lakers rallied for their 12th straight victory, 118-109, over the Phoenix Suns.

West was thrown out of the game after drawing a technical foul with 2:44 left in the first period. He was protesting a steal by Phoenix's Gail Goodrich. West's backcourt partner, led the winners with 27 points and slack was taken up by Happy Hairston, with 20 points, Jim McMillan with 19 and Wilt Chamberlain with 18.

The Lakers lead Golden State in the Pacific Division by four games.

NBA Knicks
Gain a Split
With Celtics

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Center Willis Reed scored 13 of his 22 points in the final quarter last night to give the New York Knicks a 97-94 home victory over the Boston Celtics and a split of a National Basketball Association home-and-home series. The Celtics had won in Boston Friday night, 114-97.

Reed and Walt Frazier, who led all scorers with 31 points, combined for all but 1 of New York's 21 points in the last period. Dave Cowens, one of the Boston stars on Friday night, fouled out with 1:30 to play after scoring 19 points and grabbing 18 rebounds. The victory moved New York back into a virtual tie with Boston for the Atlantic Division lead, trailing by percentage points.

On Friday, Cowens scored 23 and got 14 rebounds and Jo Jo White scored 10 of his 13 points in the last five minutes as the Celtics prevailed.

Bulls 100, Hawks 99

At Atlanta, Chet Walker scored four straight baskets in the final 3 minutes as Chicago held off Atlanta 100-99.

Cavaliers 103, Braves 90

Guard Lenny Wilkens scored 20 points and had nine assists to spark Cleveland to a 103-90 road victory over Buffalo.

Warriors 133, Kings 114

Mahdi Abdul-Rahman scored 10 third-quarter points including the go-ahead basket, to lead Golden State to a 133-114 road victory over Kansas City-Omaha.

The former Walt Hazzard, who had scored just 7 points in his first four games with the Warriors since being picked up from Buffalo, got 18 and added six assists.

Bucks 101, Bulls 91

Baltimore, playing without injured Wes Unseld, lost for the 13th straight time to Milwaukee, 101-91. The Bucks hit on 15 of 21 field-goal attempts in the second period at Baltimore to take a 56-43 halftime lead. Unseld was sidelined with torn back muscles.

Trail Blazers 117, 76ers 105

Rick Adelman scored 10 points in the last quarter and Portland wiped out a 5-point deficit for a 117-105 road victory over Philadelphia.

Knicks 114, SuperSonics 109

Houston never trailed as Jack Martin and Calvin Murphy combined for 84 points in a 114-109 home victory over Seattle.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Managua, Nicaragua, Cuba became the only unbeaten team in the World Amateur Championship as Nicaragua was beaten by Japan, 2-0, Friday night. In the first round of the tournament, Cuba beat Puerto Rico, 4-2, and Nicaragua beat Canada in 11 innings, 6-3. Jose Antonio Buelgas pitched a three-hitter for Cuba, which has an 8-0 record. Nicaragua is 2-1 and the United States is 1-1. In the final round, Cuba has a 7-0 record and the United States has a 1-1 record. In other results, Cuba beat Canada on Saturday, 6-0. Nicaragua beat Costa Rica, 5-3. Taiwan beat El Salvador, 7-2, and Italy beat West Germany, 14-1. On Friday, Taiwan topped West Germany, 2-0, and Italy edged Brazil, 2-1.

SOCCER—At Valletta, Malta, Austria beat Malta, 3-0, and moved to the top of the European Zone Group One World Cup qualifying competition. Austria has 7 points from four matches three victories and a draw. Hungary has 6 points in four matches. Sweden has 3 points in three matches and Malta has lost all five of its games.

At Dar-es-Salaam, Ethiopia and Tanzania tied, 1-1, in a first-leg World Cup qualification match.

REGBY—At Hawick, Scotland, the All-Blacks from New Zealand crushed

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